



**BRUCE A. BLAKEMAN**  
**NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE**

**8th Annual NATIVE PLANT SALE** supporting  
NORTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY &  
THE FRIENDS of GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE  
[www.garviespointmuseum.com](http://www.garviespointmuseum.com) • [www.northshoreaudubon.org](http://www.northshoreaudubon.org)

### ***WHY PLANT NATIVE?***

**It's simple:**

Birds, pollinators & all wildlife depend on native plants for food, nesting & cover.

They are well-adapted to survive their natural range.

*Native plants are beautiful and should be preserved for their own sake!*

#### **BIRDS RELY ON PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES FOR:**

**FOOD** Plants, shrubs and trees provide food as seeds, berries and nectar. Flowers attract insects at all stages of their life, essential protein for young, developing birds. Try to have berries that ripen at different times of year to provide food for migratory and overwintering species. You may supplement your garden with seed, suet, or hummingbird feeders. Birds begin to rely on bird feeders so if you start in winter time, continue throughout the season! Provide water all year—such as from a bird bath or shallow pond.

**COVER** is necessary all year to provide safety from predators & preening privacy with trees, shrubs, vines, brambles and grasses. Any feeders need cover as well.

**NESTING** Many songbirds nest in trees, shrubs, meadows, and tall plants. Different species nest at varying heights and in a variety of ways. You can provide nesting boxes as well.

#### ***PRE-ORDER BY MONDAY, APRIL 21***

**PLANT PICK-UP ON SAT MAY 3 & SUN MAY 4 from 10AM-4PM at  
GARVIES POINT MUSEUM & PRESERVE**

**50 BARRY DRIVE, GLEN COVE, NY 11542 516-571-8010**

Pre-order & plants will be ready for contactless pick-up!

*(Other pick-up arrangements may be made if necessary)*

#### ***Don't want to pre-order?***

***Wide-variety of plants, books & more will be available for sale on***

***SAT MAY 3 & SUN MAY 4, 10AM-4PM***

***Additional plant species not listed available on day of sale.***

All plants locally-grown, provided by Long Island Natives, Glover Perennials, and Long Island Native Plant Initiative

**NSAS & FRIENDS OF GARVIES MEMBERS GET 10% OFF ANY ORDER AMOUNT  
SPEND \$250+ TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL 10% DISCOUNT!**

# HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS - Support beneficial pollinators and birds

Non-woody, overwinter as roots, regrow from roots in Spring. Beautiful flowers support wide variety of beneficial pollinators throughout the year. Attract hummingbirds and birds. Insect protein=main food source for baby birds=attract birds! Attract butterflies to your garden with flowers & host plants for their caterpillars!

**All plants are native to Long Island except under “Near-native” section.** Hardy to our climate, with proper care, will return year after year. **KEY:** FS=Full sun (6+hrs), PS=Part Sun (4-6 hrs), SH=Shade(< 3 hrs) ; Avg=average soil, M=moist, D=dry; LI=Long Island seed stock; DR=deer resistant; ST=salt tolerant

<b>FULL SUN, AVERAGE-DRY SOIL - DROUGHT TOLERANT (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)</b>	
<p><b>1. Mini Creeping Phlox ‘Betty’</b> Adorable mini purple flowers  <b>2. Creeping Phlox ‘Red Wings’</b> <i>Phlox subulata</i>  <i>Rocky outcrops, sandy soil</i>                      Evergreen carpet, 4-6” T. Early crimson blooms, May-Jun. FS/D/DR. Edges, groundcover, rock gardens, suppresses weeds. LI Native Phlox!</p>	<p><b>10. Spotted Bee Balm</b> <i>Monarda punctata</i>  <i>Dry woodlands, open areas, sandy/rocky soils</i>                      Pink-white flowers, Jun-Jul. Aromatic leaves, 1-3’ T. FS-PS, Avg-dry, sandy soil. Cut for rebloom, self sows. Attractive to pollinators/hummingbirds. DR.</p>
<p><b>3. Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus</b> <i>Opuntia humifusa</i>  <i>Rocky outcrops, sandy coastal soils, dry meadows</i>                      LI native cactus! Evergreen succulent pads. Large beautiful, yellow flowers, Jun-Jul. Edible fruit. 4-8” T, FS, D, sandy. Salt tolerant/DR. LI. Forms groundcover.</p>	<p><b>11. Brown Eyed Susan</b> <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>  <i>Open woodlands, thickets</i>                      Deep gold daisies, brown center, Jul-Oct, FS-PS, D-Avg. 2-3’ T. Attracts pollinators/hum. Birds eat seeds. Low maint. tolerant/DR. LI Native!</p>
<p><b>4. Plantain-leaved Pussytoes</b> <i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>  <i>Dry soil, woods, fields, grasslands</i>                      Low mats of gray-green fuzzy leaves. 3-6” T. White flowers, up to 10” T. American Lady butterfly host plant. FS/D/DR.</p>	<p><b>12. Maryland Golden-Aster</b> <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>  <i>Open woods, fields, sandy areas</i>                      Golden yellow flowers, Aug-Sep. 8-16” T. FS, D. Short-lived but self seeds where happy. Sandy soil. LI. Attracts pollinators.</p>
<p><b>5. Yarrow</b> <i>Achillea millefolium</i>  <i>Dry meadows, roadsides</i>                      White flowers, Jun-Jul w/ green, fern-like foliage. 1-3’ T, FS, Avg-D. Cut for rebloom. Leaves used medicinally for 100s of years. DR/ST.</p>	<p><b>13. Showy Aster</b> <i>Eurybia spectabilis</i>                      Violet-blue flowers, Sep-Oct. 18” T. FS-PS, D-Avg, sandy soil. Coastal. D/DR. Attracts pollinators, birds eat seeds.</p>
<p><b>6. Butterfly Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>  <i>Dry meadows, grasslands</i>                      Brilliant orange flowers, Jun-Aug. 1-3’ T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Monarch butterfly larval food. Top rated pollinator plant. DR/ST</p>	<p><b>14. Slender Mountain Mint</b> <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>  <i>Dry meadows, grasslands, rocky soils</i>                      Pale lavender flowers, Jul-Sep. 2-3’ T. FS-PS, D-Avg-M. Mint fragrance. Produces a lot of nectar for wildlife/hum. Adaptable/DR. Moderate spreader. LI</p>
<p><b>7. Pearly Everlasting</b> <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>  <i>Dry soil, open woods, fields</i>                      Clusters of white flowers with pearly colored bracts, Jul-Aug. Beautiful woolly foliage, 1-3’ T. FS-PS. Dry-Avg-M. Poor soil tolerant. Finished blooms preserved until frost, can be cut &amp; dried. Host for American Lady butterfly!</p>	<p><b>15. Silverrod</b> <i>Solidago bicolor</i>  <i>Woodland edges, open woodlands, rocky outcrops</i>                      FS-PS, 2-3’ T. Only native goldenrod with White flowers! Perfect for dry shade. Clay tol/DR/. Goldenrods are important pollinator plants &amp; provide seed for birds.</p>
<p><b>8. Purple Love Grass</b> <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>                      Beautiful fog-like effect with purple flowers fading to tan, Aug-Dec. 8-14” T. FS-PS. Sandy, rocky soil. Avg-D. DR/Salt tolerant. LI</p>	<p><b>16. Slender Goldentop</b> <i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>  <i>Fields, thickets, wetland margins</i>                      Upright habit. 1-3’ tall. Thread-like foliage. Related to goldenrod, similar golden-colored flowers support late-season pollinators. Spreads to forms small colonies. Tolerates dry/wet soils. DR. LI</p>
<p><b>9. Little Bluestem Grass</b> <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>                      18-24” T. FS, Dry. Beautiful bluish tinted stems and red colored foliage in fall. Provides cover and seeds for birds. Salt tolerant/deer resistant. Host plant variety of Skipper butterflies.</p>	<p><b>17. Showy Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago speciosa</i>  <i>Dry meadows, grasslands</i>                      Yellow flower clusters with reddish stems, Aug-Sept. 2-3’ T, FS-PS, D-Avg. Moderate spreader. Birds eat seeds. Excellent pollinator attractor! DR. LI. Larval host plant.</p>
<p><b>18. Seaside Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago sempervirens</i>  <i>Sandy areas, shoreline, brackish marshes</i>                      DR/ST.</p>	<p><b>Exceptional Near-native, naturalized options– Native to Northeast, south of LI and mid-west.</b></p>
<p><b>19. Black Eyed Susan</b> <i>Rudbeckia fulgida var. deamii ‘Amer. Gold Rush’</i>  <i>Meadows, prairies</i>                      Easy, low maintenance. Long blooming, yellow daisies with dark center, Aug-Oct. Up to 18-24” tall. FS, adaptable soil. Midwest native, widely naturalized. Great nectar source, seeds for birds.</p>	<p><b>22. Purple Coneflower</b> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>  <i>Meadows, open woodlands</i>                      Pink-purple petals &amp; spiny orange cones, Jun-Jul. 3’ T, FS-PS, Avg-D. Birds eat seeds, attracts beneficial pollinators, Silvery checkerspot larval host plant. Native to Mid-West, widely naturalized in NE and top pollinator/bird plant.</p>
<p><b>20. Dense Blazing Star</b> <i>Liatris spicata</i>                      Full sun, tolerates dry and moist soils. Spikes of fringed purple flowers, 2-4’ T. Attracts many butterflies/pollinators. Host to many moth species. DR</p>	<p><b>23. Anise Hyssop</b> <i>Agastache ‘Purple Haze’</i>                      Fragrant foliage, purple flower spikes, Jul-Frost. FS, drought tolerant. 2-3’ tall. Attracts many pollinators/hummingbirds. Deer resistant.</p>
<p><b>21. Lanceleaf Coreopsis</b> <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>  <i>Open woodlands, prairies, meadows</i>                      Cheerful, large yellow flowers, May-July. Up to 2’ T. Tolerates poor, dry soil, full sun. Nectar source for pollinators.</p>	<p><b>24. Blue Wild Indigo</b> <i>Baptisia australis</i>  <i>Prairies, open woods, roadsides</i>                      Violet-blue pea-like flowers, May-Jun. Beautiful color in early spring. 3-4’ T. Shrub-like. Interesting fruit pods. NY native. Wild Indigo Duskywing butterfly larval plant.</p>

## Exceptional Near-native, naturalized options– Native to Northeast and just south of LI.

**25. Woodland Stonecrop** *Sedum ternatum* 'Larinem Park'  
Moist, rocky slopes  
Compact, mat-forming habit. 2-3"T. Showy, fine flowers, May-Jun, on 8" stalks; PS-FS, D-Avg-M. Semi-evergreen. Native to NJ & south of LI, NE native sedum!

**26. Woodland Phlox** *Phlox stolonifera* 'Sherwood Purple'  
Mat-forming, evergreen creeper. 2-4" tall leaves. Bluish-purple flowers, May, 6-8" tall. Rich, moist soil. Great accent, edger. NE native

**27. Eastern Bluestar** *Amsonia tabernaemontana*  
Wet woods, streambanks  
Beautiful foliage year-round. Light blue, starry flowers, May-Jun. FS-PS. D-Avg-M. DR. Up to 18" tall.

**28. Pink Turtlehead** *Chelone obliqua*  
Large, pink turtle-shaped flowers, July-Sept. 1-3', FS-PS, Avg-M; DR. Hummers/Baltimore checkerspot butterfly larval food.

**29. Foxglove Beardtongue** *Penstemon digitalis*  
Low, wet areas, prairies, open woodlands  
White-pink 1" tubular flowers, Jun-Jul. 3-4'T. FS-PS, dry-avg. Attracts long-tongued pollinators including hummingbirds!

**30. Garden Phlox** *Phlox paniculata* 'Jeana'  
Open woods, thickets  
Highly mildew resistant. Lavender-pink flowers, Jul-Sept. Long blooming, highly attractive to pollinators. Up to 4' T. FS, M. NE native.

### FULL-PART SUN—ADAPT. SOIL COND.—LOW-GROWING (loosely arranged by hgt/bloom time)

**31. Wild Strawberry** *Fragaria virginiana* 'Intensity'  
Open fields, meadows, forest edges  
White flowers, bears intense, rich berries in June eaten by 29+ bird species. 4-6" T, FS-PS, avg. Forms groundcover, under taller perennials. Lawn alternative. Special value for native bees. Hairstreak & skipper larval host.

**32. Blue-Eyed Grass** *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*  
Woods, marsh edges, moist meadows  
Starry true blue flowers, May-Jul. lily family. 6-18"T, grass-like foliage that looks good all season long. FS,avg. Groundcover, edging. DR.

**33. Nodding Onion** *Allium cernuum*  
Meadows, grasslands, rocky outcrops  
Pink "nodding" flowers, July. 12-16" T. FS-PS, Dry-Avg-M, adaptable. Forms thick stands of persistent foliage – an excellent ornamental. Pollinators/Hummingbirds. DR

**34. Wild Geranium** *Geranium maculatum*  
Open, moist woodlands, forest edges  
Light pink-lavender flowers, May-Jun. 14-18" T; PS-PSH, Avg; Early spring nectar source for bumblebee queens. Attracts pollinators. DR. FS if moist soil.

**35. Robin's Plantain** *Erigeron pulchellus*  
Rich woods, streambanks, fields  
Pale lavender daisies, May-Jun. 12-18" T; FS-PS; D-Avg-M; Basal leaves form low groundcover, small colonies over time. DR.

### LOW-GROWING SHRUBS. Woody. Some groundcovers, sizes are estimated maximum height

**36. Wintergreen or Teaberry** *Gaultheria procumbens*  
Woodlands, bogs, rocky outcrops  
Beautiful woody, evergreen groundcover, up to 6"T. FS-PS. White urn-shaped flowers produce small red berries eaten by birds & small animals. Wintergreen aroma of crushed leaves. 10+ bird species consume berries.

**37. Bearberry** *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
Rocky outcrops, sandy coastal soils, maritime dunes  
Up to 1' T, FS-PS; white bell-shaped flowers, red berries, attracts 34+ species of birds, forms beautiful dense woody-groundcover. Does well in sandy, poor soils with ample sun.

**38. Low Bush Blueberry** *Vaccinium angustifolium*  
Woodlands, open woodlands, old fields  
2'T, acidic soil; low-growing blueberry, white bell-shaped flowers, summer berries, eaten by 37+ species; 2+ plants to increase berry production. FS for best fruit. Vibrant fall color.

**39. Fragrant Sumac** *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro Low'  
Dry woodlands, rocky outcrops  
Great for erosion control. Full sun-part sun, adaptable to well-drained soil. Lower growing sumac, provides great cover and fruit for birds. Up to 2'T/6' spread. Showy groundcover/hedge. Lower growing variety. Beautiful fall foliage.

**40. Shrubby St. John's Wort** *Hypericum prolificum*  
Large, bright yellow flowers. Rounded habit. 3-4' tall. FS-PS. D/DR/ST. Adaptable to wide soil variety, dry, rocky, sandy. Caterpillar host.

**41. Northern Bush Honeysuckle** *Diervilla lonicera*  
Woodland edges, open woodlands  
Attractive small-mounding shrub. Yellow, long-tubed flowers AP/hum. Jun-Aug. 3'T/3'W. FS-PS, Dry-Avg. Food plant for Laurel sphinx & clearwing moths. Beautiful fall color. May be pruned after bloom, flowers bloom on *old wood*. Not to be confused with non-native invasive bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera mackii*).

**42. Black Huckleberry** *Gaylussacia baccata*  
Woodlands, open woodlands  
3x3'; FS-PS; Avg-Dry soil; Urn-shaped red flowers, late spring. Edible sweet fruit in summer/early fall; 24 + species consume berries. Thrives in acidic soil.

**43. Sheep Laurel** *Kalmia angustifolia*  
Wetland margins, bogs, swamps, sandy coastal soils  
Tough, leathery foliage and beautiful rose-pink flowers in spring. Full sun-part sh, adaptable soil. Up to 2-3'T. Evergreen.

**44. New Jersey Tea** *Ceanothus americana*  
Dry rocky slopes, banks  
Fragrant, white flowers, May-Jul. Low-shrub 2-3' T; S-PS; Avg-D; purple-black fruit summer food; Adapts to nutrient-poor soil/salt tolerant. Excellent pollinators & larval food for azures, moths, & skippers; Hum

### SAMPLE PLANTINGS:

Sun & Avg. soil	Sun & wet soil	Sun & dry soil	Pt Sun & Avg. soil	Shade & Avg. soil
Nodding Onion	Marsh Marigold	Butterfly Milkweed	Columbine	Blue Wild Phlox
New England Aster	Blue Flag Iris	New Jersey Tea	Christmas Fern	Ostrich Fern
Wild Bergamot	Swamp Milkweed	Purple Coneflower	Downy Skullcap	White Wood Aster
Blazing Star	White Turtlehead	Little Bluestem	American Ipecac	Foamflower
Mountain Mint	Culver's Root	Prickly Pear	Wild Geranium	Wild Ginger
Silverrod	Cardinal Flower	Showy Goldenrod	Bee Balm	Goatsbeard

**FULL SUN-PART SUN, DRY-MED-ADAPTABLE SOIL (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)**

<p><b>45. Golden Groundsel</b> <i>Senecio aurea</i> Wet meadows, roadsides, damp forests 12-24" T, PS-FS. Dry-Avg-M soil. Excellent groundcover, with cheerful yellow spring flowers. Can compete with invasive Garlic Mustard! DR.</p>	<p><b>49. Wild Bergamot</b> <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Grasslands, meadows, old fields, woodland edges Pink flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4'T; FS-PS, D-Avg-M. Aromatic foliage. DR. Top pollinator plant/Hum. Cut spent flowers for rebloom.</p>
<p><b>46. Northeast Beardtongue</b> <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> Open woodlands, bluffs, rocky fields Tubular lavender flowers, Jun-Jul. 1-2' T, D/DR. FS-PS-PSH. Excellent garden plant, well-drained soils. Attracts pollinators/hummers. Larval host plant.</p>	<p><b>50. Mountain Mint</b> <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> Open woodlands, prairies, meadows, streamsides High value nectar plant for pollinators. Fast spreader, good for open areas or container garden. Small, pale lavender flowers, Jul-Sept. FS-PS, D-Avg-M. 2-3' tall. DR. LI.</p>
<p><b>47. Yellow Wild Indigo</b> <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> Dry meadows, sandy coastal soils, rocky outcrops Bright, yellow pea-shaped flower spikes, 2' tall, May-Jun. FS-PS, D-Avg-M. DR/ST. LI. Attractive, shrub-like habit. Larval host plant.</p>	<p><b>51. New England Aster</b> <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i> Wet thickets, meadows, swamps Large daisy-like rose-purple flowers, Aug-Oct. 3-5', FS-PS, Avg-M; Mst soil tol. Top-rated pollinator attractor/Pearl crescent larval food/birds eat seeds. Readily spreads. LI.</p>
<p><b>48. Common Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> Meadows, old fields, disturbed areas, grasslands Fragrant pink-purple flowers, Jun-Jul. 3-5' T. FS-PS, Avg. Vigorous spreader, excellent for meadow gardens/wild areas. Research shown #1 choice milkweed for monarchs. Attracts many beneficial insects/hummingbirds. D/DR. LI.</p>	<p><b>52. False Sunflower/Oxeye</b> <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> Open woodlands, thickets, river-banks Warm yellow-gold daisies, Jul-Sep. Forms bushy clumps. 3-5' T; FS; D-Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol. Attracts pollinators. VERY long blooming!</p>

**FULL SUN-PART SUN - MOIST-WET SOIL (loosely arranged by height/bloom time)**

<p><b>53. Golden Alexanders</b> <i>Zizia aurea</i> Wet meadows, floodplain forests Yellow umbel flowers, May-Jun. Deep green foliage. 1-2'T; PS-PSH; Avg-M. Mst soil tol. Readily self sows. Larval food Black Swallowtail butterfly/Attracts pollinators.</p>	<p><b>60. Joe Pye Weed</b> <i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> <i>Euphoria 'Ruby'</i> Wet meadows, woodland clearings, streamsides Rosy-pink flower clusters, Aug-Oct. Compact, short Joe Pye variety, up to 3' tall. FS-PS, M-avg. DR.</p>
<p><b>54. Blue Flag Iris</b> <i>Iris versicolor</i> Wetlands, swamps, marshes, river/stream corridors Blue-violet flowers, June. Sword-like leaves. 2-3'T, FS-PS, Avg-M, ST. Attracts pollinators/hum. Native iris! Good for pond edges. LI</p>	<p><b>61. White Turtlehead</b> <i>Chelone glabra</i> Swamps, wetlands, marshes, river/stream, pond/lake shores Large white turtle-shaped flowers, July-Sept. 1-3', PS-PSH, Avg-M; Mst soil tol/DR. Attracts pollinators/Hum/Baltimore checkerspot butterfly larval food.</p>
<p><b>55. Swamp Rose Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> Swamps, wetlands, marshes, river/stream corridors Rose pink, June-Aug. 2-4 ft, FS-PS, Avg-M. Monarch larval food, high wildlife value/Hum. LI. DR. Grows well in garden setting.</p>	<p><b>62. Blue Vervain</b> <i>Verbena hastata</i> Wet meadows, marshes, wetland edges Delicate dark blue-violet flower spikes, Jul-Sept. 2-4'T; FS-PS; Moist soil tol. Attracts many pollinators/larval food source. LI</p>
<p><b>56. Red Bee Balm</b> <i>Monarda didyma 'Jacob Cline'</i> Moist woodlands Bright red flowers, Jun-Aug. 3-4'T; FS-PS; Avg-Mst soil tol. Aromatic foliage. Mildew/Deer resistant. Top-rated pollinator/hummer attractor.</p>	<p><b>63. Swamp Rose Mallow</b> <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> Marshes, wetlands, swamps Native hibiscus! Large pink or white blooms, Jul-Sept. Shrublike. Up to 5'W, 4-6' T, FS, Avg-M. Drght/mst soil tol/Deer res/salt tolerant. Larval food for skippers, hairstreaks, &amp; wood nymph butterflies/Hum. LI.</p>
<p><b>57. Bee Balm</b> <i>Monarda 'Raspberry Wine'</i> Moist woodlands Beautiful fuchsia flowers, Jul-Aug. Up to 3'T. Fragrant foliage. Attracts hummingbirds. Long blooming, deadhead for more blooms. FS-PS, moist soil tol./mildew resistant.</p>	<p><b>64. Boneset</b> <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> Low woods, wet meadows Unique, clasping fuzzy leaves. Excellent nectar for pollinators. White flower clusters. 2-4' T. FS-PS, Avg-M. DR. LI. Forms small colonies.</p>
<p><b>58. Great Blue Lobelia</b> <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> Wet meadows, river/stream corridors, floodplain forests Intense blue flowers, Jul-Sept. 2-3'T. PS-PSH. Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves. Popular garden plant.</p>	<p><b>65. Culver's Root</b> <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> Rich woods, thickets, prairies, roadsides Lofty vertical statement. Lilac-pink flower spikes, Jun-Aug. Whorled leaves. 4-5'T. FS; Mst soil tol/DR. Highly attractive to pollinators.</p>
<p><b>59. Red Cardinal Flower</b> <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> River/stream corridors, floodplain forests Striking red flowers, Jul-Aug. 3-4'T, PS-PSH, Moist soil. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Short-lived perennial. Readily self sows, be aware of young basal leaves. Adaptable to garden soils.</p>	<p><b>66. New York Ironweed</b> <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> Moist lowlands, streambanks, wet meadows Vibrant, purple flower clusters, excellent pollinator plant. Late season nectar source. Strong, vertical garden presence. 4-6' tall, for back of border. FS-PS, Avg-M. LI</p>
<p><b>67. Purple Giant Hyssop</b> <i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i> Rich woods, woodland edges, thickets, wet areas Native hyssop! Purple flowers in spikes, July-Sept. 2-6'T, FS-PS, Avg-Moist soil. Long blooming nectar source. Tall garden interest. DR. Birds eat seeds. Plant primarily grows in disturbed soil, may need space from competing plants to become established.</p>	

## PART SUN-SHADE - ADAPTABLE/AVERAGE - MOIST, WELL-DRAINED SOIL

<p><b>68. Labrador Violet</b> <i>Viola labradorica</i> Attractive dark colored leaves, 4" T. Purple flowers, Apr-May &amp; again in Sep-Oct. PS-SH; D-Avg-M. Excellent self-sowing groundcover. Adaptable. AP. Larval host of Fritillary butterflies</p>	<p><b>75. Virginia Bluebells</b> <i>Mertensia virginica</i> <i>Rich woodlands, stream banks</i> Soft pink buds opening to sky blue flowers, Apr-May. 14-20" T. PS-SH, M-Avg. Mst soil tol/Deer res. Early spring ephemeral/leaves gone in heat of summer. Attracts pollinators/hummers</p>
<p><b>69. Wild Ginger</b> <i>Asarum canadense</i> <i>Woodlands</i> Beautiful, kidney-shaped leaves with unique tube-shaped dark purple flowers; 6-12" T. Woodland groundcover. PS-SH; Rich soil, Avg-M. DR</p>	<p><b>76. American Ipecac (ip-i-kak)</b> <i>Gillenia stipulata</i> <i>Dry-damp woodlands, woodland edges</i> Starry white, pink tinged flowers, Jun-Jul. 24-30" T. PS-FS, Avg-M. Mounding habit with unique, flowing foliage. Deer res.</p>
<p><b>70. Foamflower</b> '<i>Running Tapestry</i>' <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> <i>Woodlands, floodplain forests, mountain streams</i> Lush green leaves with radiant red hearts. Running habit. Foamy white flowers attract early pollinators, May-Jun. 8-12" T. Evergreen. PS-SH, Avg-M soil. Beautiful native groundcover! DR. Natural variation discovered in the wild many years ago.</p>	<p><b>77. Wild Sarsaparilla</b> <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> <span style="float: right;">LIMITED</span> <i>Open woodlands, slopes</i> Bright green, umbrella-like leaves, 1-2' T. PS-SH, Mst soil tol. DR. Round clusters of white flowers, May-Jun followed by dark blue berries eaten by thrushes. Roots edible/medicinal. LI.</p>
<p><b>71. Wild Blue Phlox</b> <i>Phlox divaricata</i> <i>Rich open woodlands, forest edges</i> Blue 5 petaled flowers, Spring. Up to 12" T. PS-SH, Avg-dry soil. Slowly spreads by rhizomes. Attractive to pollinators, birds.</p>	<p><b>78. Downy Skullcap</b> <i>Scutellaria incana</i> <i>Rich woodlands, open clearings in woods</i> Blue snap-dragon like flowers, May-June. Purple edged leaves. 1-2' T; PS-FS; adaptable to rich soil. Attracts pollinators. Lovely well-behaved woodland garden plant.</p>
<p><b>72. Marsh Marigold</b> <i>Caltha palustris</i> <i>Wetland &amp; swamp margins, river/stream corridors</i> Butter-yellow flowers, Apr-May. Glossy, round leaves. 12" T. FS-PS, M -Avg. Mst soil tol. Important nectar source for emerging bumblebee queens. Summer dormant. Not to be confused with non-native invasive Lesser Celandine!</p>	<p><b>79. Wild Columbine</b> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> <i>Rocky ledges, woodland slopes</i> Red w/ yellow tubed flower, May-June, 18-24" T, PS-PSH, Avg. Deer res/Salt tol. Attracts hummers/pollinators. Self seeds readily. Larval host plant. Well-drained soil.</p>
<p><b>73. Wild Bleeding Heart</b> <i>Dicentra eximia</i> <i>Rocky woods, ledges</i> Delicate, pink heart-shaped flowers, spring –summer. Attractive, fern-like foliage. 12-15" tall. Part sun=part shade. Average-moist soils. DR. Attracts pollinators/hummingbirds</p>	<p><b>80. White Wood Aster</b> <i>Eurybia/Aster divaricatus</i> <i>Dry woodlands</i> Delicate, white flowers, Aug-Sept. 18-24" T. PS-PSH-SH. Dry-Avg soil. Great for woodland gardens/dry shade. Attracts pollinators.</p>
<p><b>74. Early Meadow Rue</b> <i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> <i>Rich, moist woods and ravines</i> Dangling, yellow-green flowers, 12-24" tall. Ferny, bluish-green foliage. Part sun-sun, average-moist soils. DR. Moth caterpillar food</p>	<p><b>81. Goatsbeard</b> <i>Aruncus dioicus</i> Limited <i>Moist woodlands, river/stream corridors, mountain slopes,</i> Sprays of creamy white flowers, Jun-Jul. Upright habit, 3-5' T. PS-PSH. M-Avg. Mst soil tol. Rich soil. Attracts many beneficial insects</p>

## FERNS & SEDGES Excellent for shaded-part sun areas to add texture and cover. All deer resistant.

<p><b>82. Maidenhair Fern</b> <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> <i>Rich woodlands, rocky banks</i> Delicate, graceful, light green fronds, purple when emerging. 1-2' T, Moist-rich, well-drained soil. PS-SH, moist soil tolerant. Great for woodland garden.</p>	<p><b>86. Cinnamon Fern</b> <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> <i>Swamps, wetland edges, bottomland forests</i> Named for prominent cinnamon colored fertile fronds. 2-4' T. "wool" on young fronds used by hummers as nesting. PS-SH-FS, Avg-moist soil. Tolerant FS if consistent moisture. Nice fall color.</p>
<p><b>83. Christmas Fern</b> <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> <i>Wood streambanks, rocky shaded slopes</i> Evergreen. 12-18" T. PS-PSH, Avg-M. Great for woodland gardens. Part SH-shade</p>	<p><b>87. Ostrich Fern</b> <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> <i>Woodlands, moist soils</i> 3-4+ T, PS-PSH; Avg-M; beautiful foliage for shade. Most soil tol. Spread via rhizomes to form beautiful colonies.</p>
<p><b>84. Lady Fern</b> <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> <i>Meadows, woods, ravines</i> 1-2' T. PS-SH-FS, Avg-M, Lacy leaves. FS if moist soil.</p>	<p><b>88. Broad-Leafed Sedge</b> <i>Carex plantaginea</i> Shiny, broad leaves. Clump-forming. Beautiful accent for woodland garden. Evergreen. PSH-SH, rich, moist soil best. Deer resistant.</p>
<p><b>85. New York Fern</b> <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>. Delicate fronds, 1-2' T. Spreads by rhizomes, fills in large areas. PS, Mst soil tol.</p>	<p><b>89. Wood's Sedge</b> <i>Carex woodii</i> Fine textured, semi-evergreen, blue-green blades. 6-12" tall. Used as groundcover, law substitute, woodlands, accent. Best in rich, moist soil. PS-SH, moist-drought tolerant. Deer resistant.</p>

## MID-LARGE SHRUBS - best in well-drained soil with ample water to produce juicy berries.

Native shrubs have beautiful pollinator attracting blooms & provide berries in summer-fall. Some provide winter food. Sizes given are approximate, most shrubs are slow-growing and can be pruned. Under optimal conditions (sunlight, soil, space) may reach maximum size after many years. Multiple shrubs increases cross-pollination = fruit

Shrubs also provide essential nesting, cover, and preening locations for birds.

### Medium height shrubs, up to 6 feet tall

#### 90. Meadowsweet *Spiraea tomentosa*

*Wet meadows, bogs, pond/lake shores*

Rose-pink, steeple shaped flower clusters, attracts many beneficial insects. Mounding habit, great for nesting/cover for birds, hedging. Up to 4'T/3'W. FS-Moist soil tol. Yellow fall foliage. Deer res. LI

#### 92. Virginia Rose *Rosa virginianum*

*Dry rocky slopes, banks*

Native rose! 2-3" hot pink blooms with yellow center Jun-Jul. 2-5'T. FS-PS. Dry-Avg-Medium soil. All roses need well-draining soil. Butterfly larval host plant. Rose fruit (rose hips) are high in Vitamin C and consumed by birds. Roses are great choices for shelter, nesting, and privacy for birds and small mammals.

#### 91. Black Raspberry *Rubus occidentalis 'Munger'*

Yummy! Heavy producer of large black raspberries around July. Prune branches after fruiting to encourage better growth following year. 40+ species eat fruit, 12+ species nest in brambles. Full sun. Great for bird cover & nesting.

#### 93. Mapleleaf Viburnum *Viburnum acerifolium*

*Woodlands, dry woodlands*

5'T/5'W. PS-SH. Attractive maple-shaped leaves with beautiful fall color. Flowers attract pollinators, Spring. Dark blue fruit in summer. Great small shrub for dry shade!

#### 94. Summersweet *Clethra alnifolia*

*Swamps, wetland margins, rive/pond shores*

4-6' W, 4-7'T. Full sun-part shade. Avg-moist soil. Beautiful fragrant flower wands in summer. Attracts many pollinators & hummingbirds. LI, ST/DR

### Medium-Large Shrubs, 5-6+ feet

#### 95. Inkberry *Ilex glabra 'compacta'*

*Wetlands, bog margins, coastal brackish soils*

3-4'T/5-6'W, broadleaf evergreen shrub. FS-PSH. Fruit consumed by waxwings, robins, thrasher, mockingbird, catbird. \*\*Need male & female for fruit production\*\* Not sexed.

#### 101. Common Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*

*River banks, thickets, rock outcrops*

Full sun-part sun, average soil. 5-10' tall, 4-6' wide. Beautiful white blooms, May-June. Blooms on old wood, prune after flowering. Host to many butterfly/moth species

#### 96. Pinxterbloom Azalea *Azalea periclymoides*

*Woodland understory, woodlands*

6-9'T/6-12' W. Dense, bushy shrub has beautiful fragrant pink tubular flowers, early spring that attract hummingbirds/butterflies. Moist, well-drained soil. FS-PSH. Tolerate dry, sandy, rocky soil, compacted, even periodic flooding. **NOT AVAILABLE ANYMORE**

#### 102. Bayberry *Myrica/Morella pensylvanicum*

*Maritime dunes, salt marsh edges*

10'T/10'W, FS, glossy, aromatic leaves; waxy-berries in summer; attracts 26+ species including yellow-rumped warbler, waxwings; nesting. Drght/mst soil tol/deer res. Tough shrub. LI

#### 97. Highbush Blueberry *Vaccinium corymbosum*

#### 98. *Vaccinium corymbosum 'Duke'*

*Wetland margins, lake/pond shores*

White bell-shaped flowers, Spring. Summer fruit attracts tanagers, thrushes, chickadees, titmice, towhees, orioles, catbirds, 34+ species; 6-8' T, FS-PS; prefers moist, acidic soil. Salt tol. 2 plants increase cross pollination/berry production. Vibrant fall color!

#### 103. Red-twig Dogwood *Cornus sericea*

*Wet meadows, swamp edges, pond/lake shores*

10' H&W, FS-PS; white flowers in Spring; berries persist thru winter & serve as early spring food, red stems give winter interest; bluebirds, cardinals, catbirds, grosbeaks, orioles, robins, tanagers, waxwings, woodpeckers. Salt tol/deer res

#### 99. Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

*Swamps, wetlands*

8'T/8'W, FS-PSH, moist soil tolerant; excellent nesting sites, hummingbirds visit flowers, wetland birds eat seeds, unique rounded flowers. Summer food, nesting. Salt tol/deer res. LI

#### 104. Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata, male*

#### 105. Winterberry Holly *Ilex verticillata, female*

*Wetland margins, damp forests, pond/lake shores*

6-10' H&W, FS-PSH; Moist soil tol; Male & female plant needed for berry production, red berries persist through winter; attracts thrushes, robins, bluebirds, sapsuckers, mockingbirds; LI.

#### 100. Arrowwood *Viburnum dentatum*

*Open woods,*

8-10' H&W; full sun-part sun. East to grow. Good for borders, screens. Moist soil tol; white flowers spring attract pollinators, blue berries summer-fall for migratory birds; cover & nesting; LI

#### 106. Groundsel Bush *Baccharis halimifolia*

*Coastal edges, brackish tidal margins*

Large, multi-stemmed shrub with gray-green leaves. 6-12' tall. Showy, silver-white fruit with fall and winter interest. Full sun-part sun, Salt tolerant. Tolerant many soil conditions. DR. Flowers support pollinators. Nesting/cover for birds. LI

#### 107. Black Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*

*Wetland edges, pond/lake shores, wet meadows*

Arching shrub 12-15'T; FS-PSH; Mst soil/salt tol. large white flower clusters, June; purple-black fruit, Aug; Fast-growing forms thicket; excellent cover/nesting; medicinal value; 33 species eat berries & flowers attracts pollinators. LI

### THE BIRDS & THE BEES:

Plants, particularly shrubs & trees, are either Dioecious: male and female flowers on SEPARATE plants or Monoecious: male and female flowers on SAME plant. Male flowers provide pollen. If pollinated, female flowers will produce fruit. Trees must reach a certain age (sexual maturity) before flowering. You can determine whether a shrub or tree is "male" or "female" by examining the flowers of a "mature" tree. For this reason, most trees DO NOT come sexed from nursery (too young). It is recommend to plant shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants in multiples to increase cross-pollination and fruit production. This is important if you want your shrub/tree to produce fruit.

**VINES - vigorous growers with excellent wildlife value. All come trellised/staked. Great groundcovers too!**

<p><b>108. Virginia Creeper</b> <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Woodlands, woodland edges, disturbed areas Attractive, palmate green leaves turn brilliant red in the fall with quality, high fat fruit for fall migratory birds. FS-PS-SH, adaptable soil/salt tol. Larval host plant. Woody with age. One of the best wall vines, clings to brick/stone/fencing/trees. LI</p>	<p><b>110. Virgin's Bower</b> <i>Clematis virginiana</i> <b>Our native clematis!</b> <i>Wet meadows, stream/river corridors, wood &amp; wetland edges</i> White flowers, Jul-Sept. Bright green summer foliage. FS-PS, Avg-M soil. Perennial vine, good for trellis/fencerows/hedges. Attracts beneficial pollinators. Salt tolerant.</p>
<p><b>109. Trumpet Honeysuckle</b> <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> <i>Damp forests, wetland edges, swamp margins</i> Scarlet red with yellow-orange throat, May-Jun, and sporadically throughout summer. FS-PS; adaptable soil. Top hummingbird attractor! Vigorous twining vine, grow with vertical trellis or as groundcover. Salt tolerant. Native honeysuckle!</p>	<p><b>111. American Groundnut</b> <i>Apios americana 'Clusternut'</i> <i>Open woodlands, thickets, stream edges</i> Twining herbaceous vine. Sweetly scented dark pink-brownish flowers. In legume family. Full sun-part sun, moist –average soil. Edible tubers best cooked. High yielding variety.</p>

**TREES— Overall, trees provide the most resources for birds, insects, and wildlife.**

**Large Shrub—Small Trees**

<p><b>112. Spicebush</b> <i>Lindera benzoin</i> <i>Woodlands, damp forests</i> 6-12' H&amp;W, PS-SH-FS; Avg-moist. Small-beautiful yellow flowers attract pollinators before leaves, April. Red berries late summer, aromatic leaves. Larval food: Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly &amp; silk moth; 15+ species &amp; preferred by thrushes. Dioecious. Not sexed. Salt tol/Deer res.</p>	<p><b>115. Flowering Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus/Benthamidia florida</i> <i>Woodland understory, woodland edges</i> 20-25' T, Sun-P. Shade; large "flowers" in May, red fruit in late summer is important food source for migratory birds; 36+ species eat fruit. Monoecious.</p>
<p><b>113. Witch Hazel</b> <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> <i>Woodlands, open woodlands</i> 10-20'T, understory shrub last to bloom in late fall Oct-Dec. Provides nectar late in season and hosts beneficial insects. Good as hedge, shrub border. PS-SH-Sun, adaptable soil. LI</p>	<p><b>116. Paw Paw</b> <i>Asimina triloba</i> <i>Moist woodlands, stream banks</i> Small shrub-short tree. 20-30'Tx10-20'W. Larval host plant of Zebra swallowtail butterfly (LI is northernmost range). Delicious edible fruit consumed by mammals.</p>
<p><b>114. Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> <i>Woodlands, woodland edges</i> 15-25' T, FS-PSH; Avg-moist soil; white flowers April, edible berries early summer, excellent berries for birds; 36+ species including attracts tanagers, robins, thrushes, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, waxwings; hairstreak butterfly larval plant. Salt tolerant/deer resistant. Monoecious.</p>	<p><b>117. Sweetbay Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> <i>Swamps, damp forests, wetland edges</i> 20-30'T x 10-15'W. Small, understory semi-evergreen tree with large beautiful white blooms late Spring. Best in moist soil, FS-PSH. Dark green, glossy leaves. Tolerant waterlogged soil/periodic drought. Fall fruit choice of kingbird, mockingbird, robin, thrush, vireos.</p>
<p><b>118. Eastern Redbud</b> <i>Cercis canadensis</i> 20-30'T, 25-35'W Early blooming, striking pink flowers, April. Full sun-part shade. Well-drained soils, medium moisture. Native to northeast. Naturalized in our area.</p>	

**Medium-Large Trees**

<p><b>119. Eastern Redcedar</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> <i>Old fields, roadsides, maritime dunes</i> Excellent choice providing nesting, cover, and food for songbirds. Evergreen. Female plants produce berries, best planted in multiples. Mature size is 50'T, 15-25'W but will remain small for many years. FS, adaptable soil conditions. 54+ bird species use this tree.</p>	<p><b>121. White Oak</b> <i>Quercus alba</i> Woodlands Our most valuable wildlife tree. Supports over 300+ animals from insects-birds-mammals throughout the year. Widely used by large variety of insects, attracts migratory warblers in hordes! 28+ species feed on acorns. Large tree, 50-80'T x 50-80'W at maturity. FS-PS. Slow-growing tree. Salt tolerant. Monoecious.</p>
<p><b>120. Eastern White Pine</b> <i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>Woodlands, wetland edges, mountains</i> Nutritious cones provide food for 38+ bird species. Important for nesting &amp; year-round cover. Up to 80'T, 20-25'W, largest conifer in NE. Evergreen. FS-PS. Monoecious.</p>	

POT SIZE BASED ON VOLUME, VARY BY SUPPLIER	
<b>4" POT:</b> 4" diagonal, 1 pint	<b>1.5 GAL:</b> 7.5"Dx8"T
<b>1 QT:</b> 3.5" square, 5"T or 4.25" sq, 4.75"T	<b>2 GAL:</b> 9"Dx8.25"T
<b>3 QT:</b> 6.75"Diameterx6"T or 6.5"Dx7"T	<b>9.75"Dx8.5"T</b>
<b>4 QT:</b> 7.25"Dx7"T	<b>3 GAL:</b> 11.5"Dx9.75"T
<b>1 GAL:</b> 6.25"Dx6.5"T	

## Things to consider when planning a bird-friendly and wildlife-friendly habitat:

- Plant species that will do best in your sunlight/soil conditions; more flowers & fruit will grow
- Choose plants that bloom & set fruit during different seasons- to support wildlife all year.
- Multiples of species are easier for wildlife to find; Position taller plants in the back, shorter in front
- Plants at varying heights will attract wider variety of wildlife and looks more aesthetically pleasing!
- Spring Cleaning: wait to clear your garden beds until late Spring. Birds get seeds & berries left on plants & insects in leaf litter. These "emergency foods" make a big difference for a small bird. Many butterflies and beneficial insects overwinter in leaf litter too!
- Birds rely on seeds, hibernating insects over the winter as their main food source. If possible, let plants set seeds and leave them there during the winter months.
- Start a brush pile or "wild area": put twigs, branches, and leaves in a corner of your yard. Birds & wildlife benefit from an area to take cover, rest & burrow.
- **DON'T** use pesticides! For the health of your family, pets, ALL wildlife, our water, & yourself!
- Be prepared for heavy munching of plants! If you are growing plants for wildlife, be aware of varied stages of insect life that will be attracted to them!

Native is always best. Native plants are 10-15 times more beneficial to our wildlife than nonnative. It's OK to have an assortment of native & non-native plants in your garden. Just be sure that any exotic plants are not listed **INVASIVE**: as these plants cause serious harm to our natural environment. BUT be cautious of certain '**cultivars**', some deter native insects and wildlife (which is their goal!) from browsing and feeding, some have no nectar and don't produce fruit (sterile). Studies have shown #1 change that deters insects & wildlife is color leaf change. Don't purchase native plant cultivars with purple leaves and expect to attract hungry insects!

## GARDENING TIPS FOR LASTING PLANTS:

- Most plants spend their lives in less than desirable locations. However, plants in a habitat closest to their needs will have more blooms, resulting in larger fruit/more seeds and be less susceptible to bacterial and fungal infections.
- The more sun you put a plant in, the more water it will need. Afternoon sun is more intense than morning sunlight. If you notice leaves turning yellow or white, it may be in too much sunlight.
- Give plants ample water throughout growing season as they adjust to their new location, especially during summer droughts.
- Give plants room to grow! Try to space them apart, larger the plant, larger the spacing.
- Certain meadow and wetland plants grow quite tall. If this doesn't suit your garden needs, you can trim the plant to half-height in June and new stems will grow. (Same idea behind pruning shrubs) Bloom time will be slightly later and plants will be overall shorter and bushier.
- To avoid powdery mildew, avoid watering directly on plant leaves and in the evening. Best to use soaker hose or water at soil level in the morning.
- Be patient in Spring! Some perennials are slow to emerge including Joe Pye, milkweeds, hibiscus and many others. The roots are still in there!
- Depending on your garden environment and amount of space, you may want to limit plant growth. This can be done in a few ways: woody plants can be pruned, preferably after they bloom & set fruit or in winter months; perennials can be dug up, divided, transplanted or given to friends & family.

**HAPPY GARDENING!**



## Native Alternatives to common non-native plants

**No plant can occupy the same place at the same time. Native is always best. These non-native plants are also invasive, which means they spread to natural areas, kill and replace native plants and decrease wildlife diversity.**

Non-native	Non-native issue	Native	Native plant traits & benefits
Japanese Honeysuckle ( <i>Lonicera japonica</i> )	Kills trees & shrubs. Smothers forest floor preventing native wildflowers.	Trumpet Honeysuckle ( <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> )	Vine, beautiful flowers to attract hummingbirds
English Ivy (Hedera)		Virginia Creeper ( <i>Parthenocissus</i> )	Woody groundcover/vine. Climbs trees but does not kill them. High fat fall fruit for birds.
Butterfly Bush ( <i>Buddleia spp.</i> )	Does not provide larval food for any native butterfly. Spreads to natural areas.	Summersweet ( <i>Clethra</i> ) Buttonbush ( <i>Cephalanthus</i> ) NJ Tea ( <i>Ceanothus</i> )	Showy flowers for pollinators, native alt have beautiful scent, BB does not. Larval food plant for butterflies.
Burning Bush ( <i>Euonymus</i> )	Highly invasive, outcompetes with native shrubs.	Highbush Blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium</i> )	Vibrant fall color, prized fruit consumed by 34+ species of birds
Forsythia spp.	Forms monoculture, no wildlife value.	Spicebush ( <i>Lindera</i> )	Yellow flowers early spring, prized bird fruit
Japanese Barberry ( <i>Berberis</i> )	Thorns, highly invasive, little wildlife value.	Bayberry ( <i>Myrica</i> )	No thorns, tough shrub, high tolerance poor conditions. Birds love waxy fruit.
Japanese Holly ( <i>Ilex crenata</i> )	Spreads into woods outcompeting native shrubs. Wildflowers can't grow in its shade.	Inkberry ( <i>Ilex glabra</i> )	Native evergreen holly. Berries enjoyed by birds.
Common Privet ( <i>Ligustrum</i> )	Highly adaptable and spreads to natural areas	Black Elderberry ( <i>Sambucus</i> )	Easily pruned to create hedge. Beautiful white flowers and delicious fruit for people and birds!

**We strongly encourage the removal and proper disposal of these non-native and highly invasive plants from your garden/natural areas.**

### Shrubs/Trees

Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*)  
 Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*)  
 Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)  
 Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)  
 Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)  
 Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)  
 Bamboo (*Phyllostachys spp.*)

### Vines

Porcelain Berry (*Ampleopsis glandulosa*)  
 Mile A Minute (*Persicaria perfoliata*)  
 English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)  
 Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)  
 Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*)  
 Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)  
 Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

### Herbaceous Flowers

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)  
 Lesser Celandine (*Ficaria verna*)

**NATIVE:** species that evolved within a geographical area with intricate relationships to the surrounding ecosystem (plants, animals, climate).

**NON-NATIVE:** organism that evolved in a region elsewhere from where it is found.

**INVASIVE:** non-native species that overpopulates and damages new environment.

**NATURALIZED:** species not in its native habitat but successfully reproduces. Does not necessarily cause harm, however, some naturalized may become invasive.

**VARIETY:** occurs naturally without human intervention and seeds are true to type. (Tiarella 'running tapestry' for example)

**CULTIVAR/NATIVAR:** short for "cultivated variety". Cultivated or bred by humans to emphasize a desired trait. Seed not usually true to type (reproduced asexually, cuttings or clones). Some cultivars don't produce original benefits of plants like pollen, nectar, or fruit.

**HYBRIDS:** cross-pollination of two species. Occurs in nature. Man-made hybrids are usually for aesthetic value only and may be sterile, providing little wildlife value.

# GARVIES & NSAS NATIVE PLANT SALE 2025 ORDER FORM

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	HERB. PERENNIALS/		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL
1	Mini Creeping Phlox	1 QT—16.00			39	Fragrant Sumac	3 GAL—54		
2	Creeping Phlox 'Red Wings'	1 QT—12.00			40	St. John's Wort Shrub	1.5 GAL—41		
3	Prickly Pear Cactus	1 QT—14.00			41	Bush Honeysuckle	1 GAL—34		
4	Pussytoes	1 QT—13.90			42	Huckleberry, Black	1 QT—20		
5	Yarrow	3 QT—17.90			43	Sheep Laurel	1 GAL—26		
6	Butterfly Milkweed	1 QT—14.00			44	New Jersey Tea	1 GAL—26		
7	Pearly Everlasting	1 QT—14.20			45	Golden Groundsel	3 QT—20		
8	Purple Love Grass	1 QT—12.50			46	Northeast Beardtongue	3 QT—20.50		
9	Little Bluestem Grass	1 QT—12.50			47	Yellow Wild Indigo	3 QT—28.50		
10	Spotted Bee Balm	3 QT—19			48	Common Milkweed	1 QT—14.00		
11	Brown Eyed Susan	3 QT—19.50			49	Wild Bergamot	4 QT—19		
12	Golden-Aster	3 QT—19.50			50	Mountain Mint, Virginia	3 QT—19		
13	Showy Aster	3 QT—19.90			51	New England Aster	4 QT—19		
14	Slender Mountain Mint	3 QT—19			52	False Sunflower/Oxeye	1 QT—13.50		
15	Silverrod	3 QT—19			53	Golden Alexanders	3 QT—19		
16	Slender Goldentop	3 QT—19			54	Blue Flag Iris	1 GAL—22		
17	Showy Goldenrod	3 QT—19			55	Rose Milkweed	1.5 GAL—27		
18	Seaside Goldenrod	3 QT—19			56	Bee Balm, red	4 QT—19		
19	Black Eyed Susan 'Gold Rush'	4 QT—19.90			57	Bee Balm, 'Rasp wine'	4 QT—19		
20	Dense Blazing Star	1 GAL—21			58	Great Blue Lobelia	1 QT—12.50		
21	Lanceleaf Coreopsis	1 QT—12			59	Red Cardinal Flower	1 QT—14.00		
22	Purple Coneflower	1 QT—12.50			60	Joe Pye Weed, Ruby	4 QT—19.90		
23	Anise Hyssop	3 QT—19.90			61	White Turtlehead	3 QT—21		
24	Blue Wild Indigo	3 QT—25			62	Blue Vervain	4 QT—19.50		
25	Woodland Stonecrop	1 QT—12.50			63	Swamp Rose Mallow	2 GAL—28.5		
26	Woodland Phlox	1 QT—14.20			64	Boneset	3 QT—19		
27	Eastern Bluestar	3 QT—21			65	Culver's Root	3 QT—25		
28	Pink Turtlehead	3 QT—21			66	New York Ironweed	1 GAL—20		
29	Foxglove Beardtongue	4 QT—20.50			67	Purple Giant Hyssop	4 QT—19.90		
30	Garden Phlox	4 QT—21			68	Labrador Violet	1 QT—12.50		
31	Wild Strawberry	1 QT—12.50			69	Wild Ginger	6-cell pk—20		
32	Blue-Eyed Grass	1 QT—12.50			70	Foamflower 'Run Tap'	3 QT—21		
33	Nodding Onion	1 QT—15.00			71	Wild Blue Phlox	1 QT—12.00		
34	Wild Geranium	1 QT—14.00			72	Marsh Marigold	1 QT—15.90		
35	Robin's Plantain	1 QT—13.50			73	Wild Bleeding Heart	3 QT—29		
36	Wintergreen	1 QT—20			74	Early Meadow Rue	4 QT—33.50		
37	Bearberry	4"pot—20			75	Virginia Bluebells	2 QT—23		
38	Blueberry, lowbush 1 GAL-\$22/2+ \$20 each				76	American Ipecac	3 QT—25		
<b>COLUMN 1</b>					<b>COLUMN 2</b>				

PERENNIALS/FERNS/SHRUB		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL	SHRUBS/TREES		SIZE-PRICE	#	TOTAL
77	Wild Sarsaparilla	3 QT—37			100	Arrowood	2 GAL—38		
78	Skullcap	3 QT—24			101	Ninebark	3 GAL—54		
79	Wild Columbine	3 QT—19			102	Bayberry	3 QT—27		
80	White Wood Aster	1 GAL—20			103	Dogwood, Red-Twig	2 GAL—35		
81	Goatsbeard	3 QT—21			104	Winter Holly—male 3 QT—31			
82	Maidenhair Fern	3 QT—22			105	Winter Holly—female 6 QT—43			
83	Christmas Fern	1 GAL—20			106	Groundsel Bush	1.5 GAL—41		
84	Lady Fern	1 QT—14.50			107	Elderberry	1.5 GAL—40		
85	New York Fern	1 QT—16			108	Virginia Creeper	1 QT— 16		
86	Cinnamon Fern	3 QT—23			109	TrumpetHoneysuckle	4 QT— 34		
87	Ostrich Fern	3 QT—21			110	Virgin's Bower	4 QT — 34		
88	Broad-Leafed Sedge	3 QT—21.90			111	Groundnut	3 QT—36		
89	Wood's Sedge	3 QT—21.90			112	Spicebush	3 GAL—58		
90	Meadowsweet	1.5 GAL—40			113	Witch-Hazel, Am	2 GAL—35		
91	Raspberry, Black'	3 QT — 27			114	Serviceberry	2 GAL—36		
92	Virginia Rose	1 QT—16.5			115	Dogwood, Flowering	2 GAL—46		
93	Maple leaf Viburnum	1 GAL—24			116	Paw Paw	3 GAL —74		
94	Summersweet	1.5 GAL—41			117	Magnolia	2 GAL—58		
95	Inkberry 3 GAL-54. 2/100				118	Redbud	7 GAL—180		
96	Azalea, Pinxter	NOT AVAIL			119	Eastern Redcedar	2 GAL—46		
97	Bluebry, Highbh 3QT	32 each, 2+ 30 each			120	Pine, Eastern White	3 GAL—50		
98	Blueberry 'Duke'4QT				121	Oak, White	2 GAL—46		
99	Buttonbush	3 GAL—46			<b>COLUMN 4</b>				
<b>COLUMN 3</b>					<b>Subtotal (Columns 1+2+3+4)</b>				
<b>Friends or North Shore Audubon DISCOUNT: 10% MEMBER &amp;/OR OVER \$250</b>									
<b>SUBTOTAL INCLUDING DISCOUNTS</b>									
<b>NYS SALES TAX (8.625%)</b>									
<b>Payable: Friends of Garvies Point Museum</b>						<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			
<b>SUBMIT PRE-ORDERS BY APRIL 21ST!</b>									
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<b>E-MAIL:</b>		<b>ORDER TOTAL:</b>	<b>Total # of plants:</b>
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Garvies Point Museum & Preserve is operated by Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Museums. The Friends of Garvies Point Museum and Preserve is a 501 (c)(3) Nonprofit Organization and the major support group for the museum. Its mission is to maintain and support the preservation of the archaeological, geological, and natural history of the museum and preserve for this and future generations. Your membership directly supports the Museum by funding programs, exhibits, collections, gift shop & gardens.

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